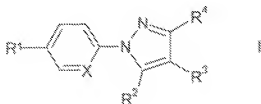


The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I

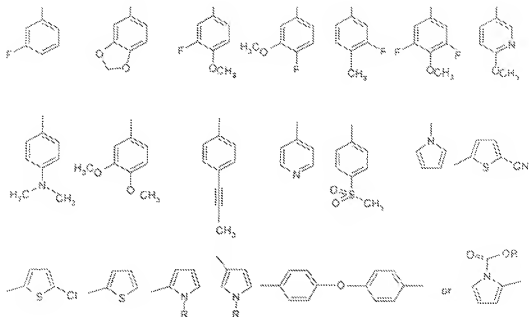


in which

- R^1 denotes $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_n$ Ar, or cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms,
 R^2 denotes $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_n$ Ar, or cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms,
 R^3, R^4 denote H, $(CH_2)_nCO_2R^5$, $(CH_2)_nCOHet$, CHO, $(CH_2)_nOR^5$, $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)_2$, $CH=N-OA$, $CH_2CH=N-OA$, $(CH_2)_nNHOA$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)Het$, $(CH_2)_nCH=N-Het$, $(CH_2)_nOCOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2OR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2OCF_3$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)C(R^5)HCOOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2COHet$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2Het$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2Het$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2N(R^5)CH_2COOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2N(R^5)_2$, $CH=CHCOOR^5$, $CH=CHCH_2NR^5Het$, $CH=CHCH_2N(R^5)_2$, $CH=CHCH_2OR^5$ or $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)Ar$,
 with the proviso that in each case one of the radicals R^3 or R^4 denotes H,
 R^5 denotes H or A,
 A denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 10 C atoms, alkenyl or alkoxyalkyl having 2 to 10 C atoms,
 Het denotes a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic or linear or branched organic radical containing one or more heteroatoms which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal,
 Ar denotes a phenyl radical which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal, OR^5 , $OOCR^5$, $COOR^5$, $CON(R^5)_2$, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NHCOR^5$, CF_3 or SO_2CH_3 ,
 n denotes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5,
 Hal denotes F, Cl, Br or I, and

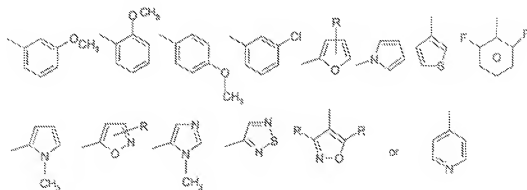
denotes N, or

in the case where R^1 denotes



in which R denotes H or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms,

and/or R^2 denotes



in which R denotes H or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms,

alternatively denotes CH,

or an enantiomer, racemate, or a mixture of enantiomers thereof,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I according to Claim 1, in which R^1 denotes phenyl, 2-, 3- or 4-cyanophenyl, 2-, 3- or 4-fluorophenyl, 2-, 3- or 4-methyl-, -ethyl-, -n-propyl- or -n-butylphenyl, 2,3-, 2,4-, 2,5-, 2,6-, 3,4-, 3,5- or 3,6-difluoro-, -dichloro- or -dicyanophenyl, 3,4,5-trifluorophenyl, 3,4,5-trimethoxy- or -triethoxyphenyl, thiophen-2-yl or thiophen-3-yl.

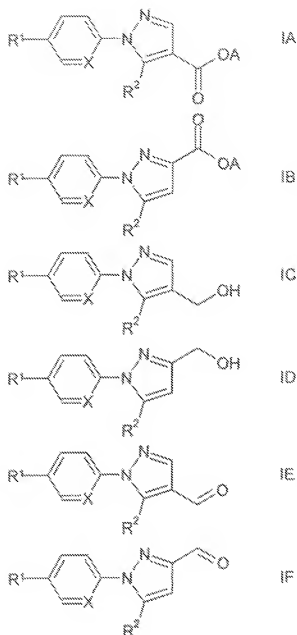
3. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I according to claim 1, in which R^3 denotes H.

4. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I according to claim 1, in which R^4 denotes H.

5. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I according to claim 1, in which R^2 denotes phenyl, 2-, 3- or 4-cyanophenyl, 2-, 3 or 4-fluorophenyl, 2-, 3- or 4-methyl-, -ethyl-, -n-propyl- or -n-butylphenyl, 2,3-, 2,4-, 2,5- or 2,6-difluoro- or -dicyanophenyl, thiophen-2-yl or thiophen-3-yl, 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-oxazolyl, 2-, 4- or 5-thiazolyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, 2- or 4-pyridazyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidyl, or 2- or 3-pyrazinyl.

6. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I according to claim 1, in which X denotes N.

7. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula IA, IB, IC, ID, IE or IF



in which

- R^1 denotes $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_n$ Ar, or cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms,
- R^2 denotes $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_n$ Ar, or cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms,
- A denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 10 C atoms, alkenyl or alkoxyalkyl having 2 to 10 C atoms,
- Het denotes a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic or linear or branched organic radical containing one or more heteroatoms which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal,
- Ar denotes a phenyl radical which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal, OR^5 , $OOCR^5$, $COOR^5$, $CON(R^5)_2$, CN,

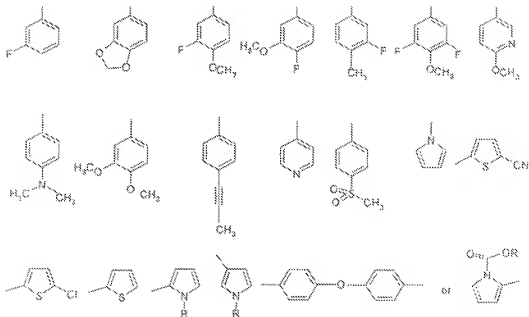
NO_2 , NH_2 , NHCOR^5 , CF_3 or SO_2CH_3 , R^5 denotes H or A,

n denotes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5,

Hal denotes F, Cl, Br or I, and

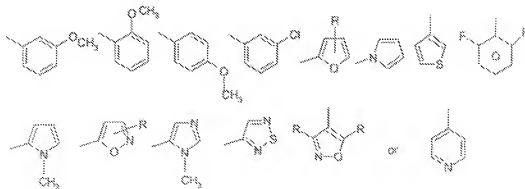
X denotes N, or

in the case where R^1 denotes



in which R denotes H or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms,

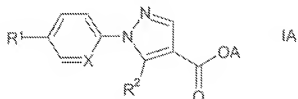
and/or R^2 denotes



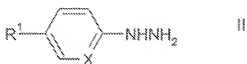
in which R denotes H or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms,

alternatively denotes CH,
or a salt thereof.

8. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a compound of
formula IA according to claim 7



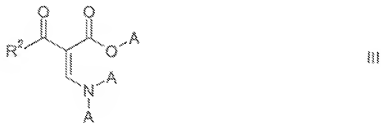
comprising reacting a compound of formula II



or an acid-addition salt thereof, in which

R¹ and X have the meanings indicated for the compound of formula IA,

with a compound of formula III



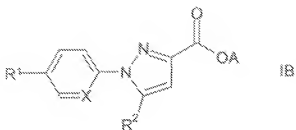
in which

A and R² have the meanings indicated for the compound of formula IA,

and/or

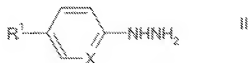
a basic compound of formula IA is converted into one of its salts by treatment with an acid.

9. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a compound of
formula IB according to claim 7



in which R¹, R², R³, R⁴, X and A have the meanings indicated for the compound of formula IB,

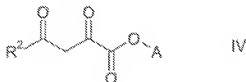
comprising reacting a compound of formula II



or an acid-addition salt thereof, in which

R¹ and X have the meanings indicated for the compound of formula IB,

with a compound of formula IV



in which

A and R² have the meanings indicated for the compound of formula IB,

and/or

a basic compound of formula IB is converted into one of its salts by treatment with an acid.

10. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula I according to claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

11. (Previously Presented) A method for the treatment of a disease which can be influenced by the binding of a compound of formula I to 5 HT receptors, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10.

12. (Previously Presented) A method for antagonizing a 5-HT receptor, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10.

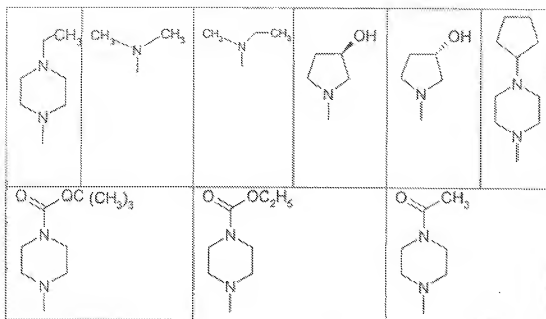
13. (Currently Amended) A method for antagonizing a ~~5-HT_{2A}~~ 5-HT_{2A} receptor, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10.

14. (Cancelled)

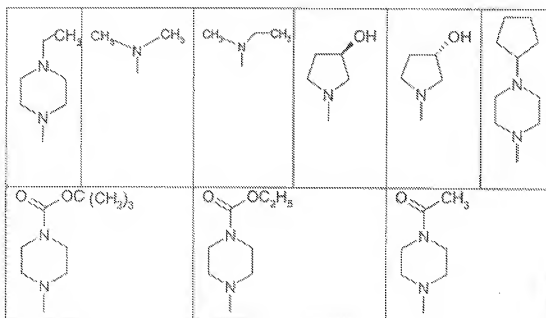
15. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10, comprising mixing together a compound of formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

16. (Previously Presented) A method for the treatment of psychoses, a neurological disorder, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, eating disorder, bulimia, anorexia nervosa, premenstrual syndrome and/or for positively influencing obsessive compulsive ~~obsessive compulsive~~ disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10.

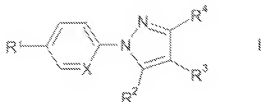
17. (Previously Presented) A compound of claim 1, in which Het is one of the following groups



18. (Previously Presented) A compound of claim 7, in which Het is one of the following groups



19. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula I according to claim 1

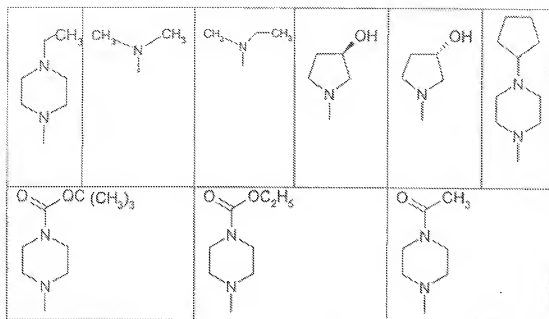


in which

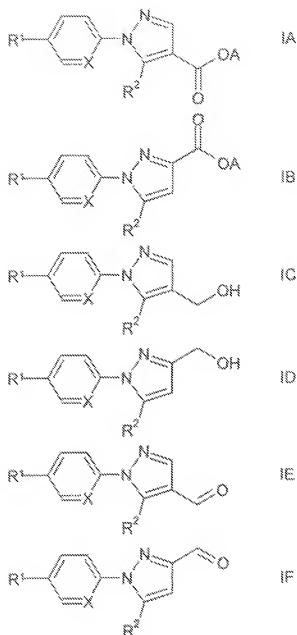
- R^1 denotes $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_n$ Ar, or cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms,
 R^2 denotes $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_n$ Ar, or cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms,
 R^3, R^4 denote H, $(CH_2)_nCO_2R^5$, $(CH_2)_nCOHet$, CHO, $(CH_2)_nOR^5$, $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)_2$, $CH=N-OA$, $CH_2CH=N-OA$, $(CH_2)_nNHOA$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)Het$, $(CH_2)_nCH=N-Het$, $(CH_2)_nOCOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2OR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2OCF_3$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)C(R^5)HCOOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2COHet$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2Het$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2Het$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2N(R^5)CH_2COOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2N(R^5)_2$, $CH=CHCOOR^5$, $CH=CHCH_2NR^5Het$, $CH=CHCH_2N(R^5)_2$, $CH=CHCH_2OR^5$ or $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)Ar$, with the proviso that in each case one of the radicals R^3 or R^4 denotes H,
 R^5 denotes H or A,
A denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 10 C atoms, alkenyl or alkoxyalkyl having 2 to 10 C atoms,
Het denotes a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic or linear or branched organic radical containing one or more heteroatoms which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal,
Ar denotes a phenyl radical which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal, OR^5 , $OOCR^5$, $COOR^5$, $CON(R^5)_2$, CN, NO_2 , NH_2 , $NHCOR^5$, CF_3 or SO_2CH_3 ,
n denotes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5,
Hal denotes F, Cl, Br or I, and
X denotes N, or

in the case where R^1 denotes

20. (Previously Presented) A compound of claim 19, in which Het is one of the following groups



21. (Previously Presented) A compound of formula IA, IB, IC, ID, IE or IF

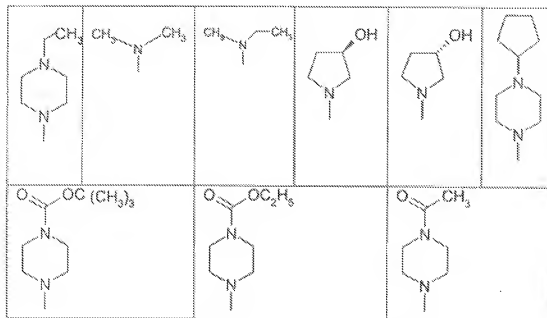


in which

- R^1 denotes $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_n$ Ar, or cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms,
- R^2 denotes $(CH_2)_n$ Het, $(CH_2)_n$ Ar, or cycloalkyl having 3 to 7 C atoms,
- A denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 10 C atoms, alkenyl or alkoxyalkyl having 2 to 10 C atoms,
- Het denotes a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic or linear or branched organic radical containing one or more heteroatoms which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal,
- Ar denotes a phenyl radical which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal, OR^5 , $OOCR^5$, $COOR^5$, $CON(R^5)_2$, CN,

alternatively denotes CH,
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

22. (Previously Presented) A compound of claim 21, in which Het is one of the following groups



23. (Previously Presented) A compound of claim 1, in which

R^1 denotes Het or Ar,

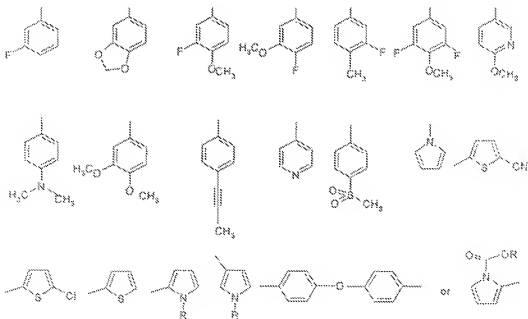
R^2 denotes Het or Ar,

R^3, R^4 denote H, $(CH_2)_nCO_2R^5$, $CH=N-OA$, $CH_2CH=N-OA$, $(CH_2)_nNHOA$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)Het$, $(CH_2)_nCH=N-Het$, $(CH_2)_nOCOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2OR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2OCF_3$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)C(R^5)HCOOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2COHet$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2Het$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2Het$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2N(R^5)CH_2COOR^5$, $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)CH_2CH_2N(R^5)_2$, $CH=CHCOOR^5$, $CH=CHCH_2NR^5Het$, $CH=CHCH_2N(R^5)_2$, $CH=CHCH_2OR^5$ or $(CH_2)_nN(R^5)Ar$, with the proviso that in each case one of the radicals R^3 or R^4 denotes H,

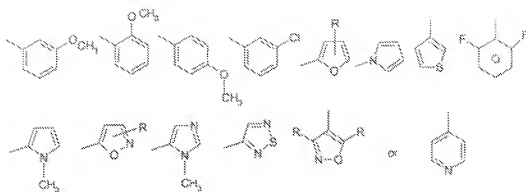
R^5 denotes H or A,

A denotes straight-chain or branched alkyl or alkoxy having 1 to 10 C atoms,

- alkenyl or alkoxyalkyl having 2 to 10 C atoms,
- Het denotes a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic mono- or bicyclic heterocyclic or linear or branched organic radical containing one or more heteroatoms which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal,
- Ar denotes a phenyl radical which is unsubstituted or mono- or polysubstituted by A and/or Hal, OR⁵, OOCR⁵, COOR⁵, CON(R⁵)₂, CN, NO₂, NH₂, NHCOR⁵, CF₃ or SO₂CH₃,
- n denotes 0, 1, 2 or 3,
- Hal denotes F, Cl, Br or I, and
- X denotes N, or
- in the case where R¹ denotes

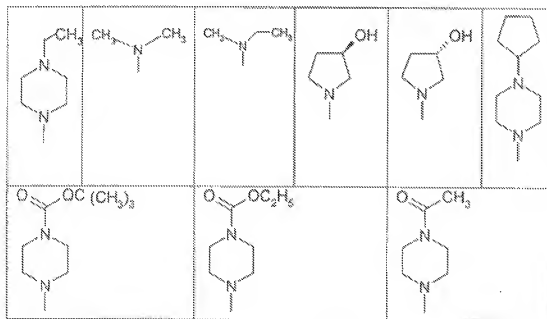


in which R denotes H or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms,
and/or R² denotes



in which R denotes H or an alkyl group having 1 to 6 C atoms,
alternatively denotes CH.

24. (Previously Presented) A compound of claim 21, in which Het is one of the following groups



25. (Cancelled)

26. (Cancelled)

27. (Previously Presented) A method for administering a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10, comprising providing an effective amount of said pharmaceutical composition to a subject in need thereof.

28. (New) A method for antagonizing a 5-HT_{2A} receptor in vitro, comprising administering to said 5-HT_{2A} receptor an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

29. (New) A method for the treatment of psychoses, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, bulimia, anorexia nervosa, premenstrual syndrome and/or for positively influencing obsessive compulsive disorder, comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 10.